ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY LAMAR. LEGISLATION SUGGESTED CONCERNING INDIANS-

THE PUBLIC LANDS-THE CERRITORIES. INGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Secretary or for the fiscal year ending on June 30, has bmitted to the President. Secretary Lamar states re has been a steady, though not rapid, improvement in the moral, material and intellectual condition o s of the Indian population in the last twelves. The average attendance of children at schools 1,600 greater than heretofore. On the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation there has been an increase of over ,500 acres under cultivation. He adds :

Arapaboe Reservation there has been an increase of over 1,000 acres under cultivation. He adds:

There are other evidences of a different character showing that the work of Indian civilization is progressing under the present management of the Indian Bureau. The estimates are sent of the Indian Bureau. The estimates 1422,886 20 tess than those of last year, and \$1.719,176 less than those of the year previous. These things all considered show that the work of clevating the race is bearing fruit. While the Indians on their part are advancing, the Bureau is retiring by the resinction of its expenditures. In my last annual report i referred to some of the difficulties encountered by this Department in conducting the administration of Indian affairs through the such of a doministion of Indian affairs through the methods and agencies provided by law for that purpose, and surgested the appointment of a commission of six men, three of them to be selected from the officers of the Army, whose duty it should be to visit each partment the condition, conduct, circumstances, and needs of the Indiana residing thereon. Such a bill was introduced but has not yet become a law. I carnestly recommend its passage before the expiration of the present Congress. Notwithstanding the failure of this measure to go through the last session of Congress, the work of learning the Indian Affairs. During the year about eight hundred Indiana have received title, as prescribed by treatheauting however the for Indian Affairs. During the year about eight hundred Indiana have received title, as prescribed by treatheauting have taken up homesteads on the public domain under the Indian homestead laws. A large number have been located who have not yet been foreighted with a little to their selections.

The report discusses in detail the training and educaian children. the administration of justice of the reservations, farming among the Indians, and grazing in lands. It says on the last point:

It is also urged that Congress should take speedy and through Indian reservations. The clearing out of tresrs from Oklahoma and renews the Commissioner's occupying lands west of 98 of longitude be reved to the surplus and more fertile lands east thereof, and thus fill up the unoccupied Oklahoma country, and that the lands vacated, together with the public land strip, be sold to actual settlers, and recommends that Con-gress authorize the appointment of a commission to visit the Indians and ascertain their wishes in regard to the proposed removal. The condition of the Indians on the us reservations and tribes is explained. It is recomnded that the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

entries of various kinds in the Land Office indicate in area taken up of 8,432,000 acres. The surveys made during the year covered an area of 2,302,316 67-100 acres. The Secretary adds:

arths. In California Colorado, Minnesota Oregon gion and Wyoming the unsurveyed areas are gennountainous or heavily timbered. In Florida the misi lands are principally in the vicinity of the Everind in islands and keys on the coast. The Commismakes the statement, based upon the reof surveyors-general, that in NewArizona Colorado, Montana and dahe
ceys, mostly returned under the depodit system, emthe greater part of the arricultural and grazing porthose sections, appear to have been projected without
to the necessities of the country, and wholly beyond
usualized prospective demand for legitim to purposes,
at the returns appear to have been made in large
at the returns appear to have been made in large

of urgent necessity.

Fourth—The enactment of a law making false and fraudu-lent returns of public surveys a penal offence, and providing also penalties for the wintul destruction or removal of survey-

Ing menuments.

The Secretary renews his recommendation for the enactment of a law barring the presentation of claims founded on alleged Mexican land grants, for the repeal of the laws relating to desert land grants and timber culture grants, the enactment of laws for the preservation of the public timber, the repeal of the Mineral Land Timber acts of June 3, 1878, and the repeal of the law permitting deposits for surveys. In speaking of the unlawful inclosure of public lands, he says:

The statement made in my last annual report that large bodies of land were unlawfully enclosed for private purposes by individuals and corporations engaged in what they call "growing investock" and "ranching," has been verified by the reports of special agents from that time until now. As shown by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 375 unlawful inclosures, containing an area of nome 6,410,000 acres have been brought to attention up to the present time. It is believed that this does not represent nearly the area flinguily incloses. Proceedings to compet removal have been introught necessary from more than 1,000,000 acres. Leave been obtained or secons fences are pending examination, and from a part of these fences are now being removed, as shown by the report of the commissioners, is 2,714,005 acres are pending examination, and from a part of these fences are how been included in the form which the nears of employing the number of agents necessary for the presentation of the work.

On the 50th of October following the presculation of the

the number of agents necessary for the prosecution of the work.

On the 30th of October following the proclamation of the President ordering the immediate removal of every inclosure maintained by any person, association or corporation, I addressed a communication to the Attorney-General announcing the following views upon the rules which should govern in taking action under said act of Congress to accomplish the purposes of the law as specific in the should govern in taking action under said act of Congress to accomplish the purposes of the law as specific in the part of those engaged in the creation or maintenance of fences, proceedings by suit to abute should be claim of right on the part of those engaged in the erection or maintenance of fences, proceedings by suit to abute should be resorted to.

Second—Where unlawful lences are being created, immediate prosecution should be instituted against the principals and employes engaged therein.

Third,—Where lences heretofore erected remain, requests should be made for their removal; if not removed specific, prosecution should be instituted.

Fourth—Where tences heretofore erected are not removed an request, the civil arm of the Government should proceed in clear cases to abute without suit; if obstructed by force, then the military should be invoked.

What has been a complished hitherto has been through the efforts of the agents of this Jepartment and by process through the civil riburals. Felicving that the military should be sparingly used in a Government tike our own, I heating it admires the use of this arm of the Government where the civil power could be effectively invoked, and so far the military power has not been brought into requisition. Whatever appliances, however, the law has placed in the hands of the Executive will hereafter be invoked, in decessary, to gut a mal end to this enormous plundering of the public domain.

The report includes a summary of the condition of the railroads which receive aid from the Government. It then passes to the subject of pensions, stating that the report of the Com absidered Fensions indicates a greatly increased amount of work at a considerably diminished expenditure and with less chalcul force, evincing an activity in its management, and adds:

expenditure and with less of steal force, evancing an solivity in its management, and adds:

In considering appeals from the decision of the Pension Office I find some classes of cases of such peculiar hardship that I deem amendatory registation attivable I call attention to decisions 4,65c and 4,707. Section 4,707 limits the claim of dependence on the part of an aged parent or a minor child, and likes its instantive at the moment of time of death of a sold for on account of whose death the dependent is made tensionable. I suggest such a classing in the law as that in the case of parents of increasing years, or children of tender years below the age of sixteen, where their condition of physical dependence is not due to their fault or habits, but is meroly a matter of meloritane or time, that they should be allowed pension rom the date at which the dependence in the natural and ordinary state or binan affairs would begin; such pension in all cases, nowever, to be prospective, and in no case to anticipate the date of the approval of the law authorizant is target to be fixed, dependent upon the rank held by the soldier at the time he received the injury or contracted the disease which resulted in the disability on account of which he may be entitled to a pension. I suggest that the law he so amended so that the pension shall be allowed for the rank subsequently borne, tons hide before discharge or at date of discharge, where the disability is shown to have originated in the service and in line of duty, and subject to the further condition that in no event shall the pension anticipate the law allowing such hierease.

The number of applications for patents received in the rear ending June 30, 1886, was 40,675, as compared in the 30, 305 Levil 20, 305 Levil 2 The number of applications for patents received in the year ending June 30, 1886, was 40,675, as compared with 35,688 in the previous year. In the estimates for the cusuing fiscal year the aggregate amount is much less than that of the preceding year. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$890,760; the amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1887, was \$858,960; the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is \$78.770. In explaining the work of the Bureau of Labor, the Secretary says:

disturbance in values, and, therefore, of corresponding de-pressions.

distribance in values, and, increasive, of corresponding depressions.

After alluding to the condition of the Geological Survey
and the Bureau of Education, to the repairs made by the
Architect in the Capitol, the new Pension Building, the
report urses the need of additional office room for the
Department, supports the Board of Visitors in asking for
an appropriation of \$17,000 to provide for the colored
finsane, recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 to complete the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, and calls
attention to the want of a sufficient appropriation for the
education of blind and feeble-minded children. It states
that the general condition of the Territories shows striking progress in population, taxable property, settlement
of land, education, the mechanic arts and railroad enterprises. It adds:

gives and perhaps would be of practical value in connection with the work new being carried on at Lake Winnebagoshish. It is urged that the avstem of irrigation necessary to render immense areas of fertile lands in the Territories inhabitable is impossible to small holders, that the sinking of ariesian wells, the construction of extensive reservoirs and irrigating ditches many miles in length, must be done by accumulated capital, and that, therefore, in the development of the Territories large masses of land must be brought under a single management. Your carnest attention is invited to this subject, and it is suggested that rather than abandon the policy of numerous small holdings, which has received the general sanction of the American people, the National Government should itself undertake preliminary scientific investigation, and, perhaps, the conduct of a system of public works having for their object the establishment in the Territories of a numerous wealth-producing population. The works having for their object the establishment in the Territories of a numerous wealth producing population. The American policy of placing the lands in the hands of the people in small parcels will develop much more effectually the varied resources of the Territories than any system of large ranches and great estates, and at the same time will furnish home, under the dignity of individual proprietorship to many millions of people.

The Secretary renews his recommendation that provision be made for a superintendent, as heretofore, and affect assistants instead of ten, the larger number being required for the proper protection of the Park, and continues:

COIN AND PAPER MONEY OF THE COUNTRY ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER-SUGGESTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The United States Trensurer has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual re port from which it appears that the receipts of the Gov ernment for the year ended June 30, 1886, were \$336,439.727 and the net expenditures \$242,483,138. The excess of revenue over expenditures was \$93,956,589. The receipts were \$12,749,02 68 greater, and the expenditures were \$17.743.796.61 less than last year, making an increase in the net receipts for the past fiscal year over that of 1885 of \$30.492,817.29. The receipts on account of the Post Office Department, not included in the above statement, amounted to \$52.997. 135, an increase of \$5.687,399 over those of the preceding year; the expenditures increased from \$50,326,314 in 1885 to \$50,682,585 in 1886, or \$356,271. Bonds of in 1885 to \$60.082.085 in 1885 to \$44.531.350 were re-deemed and applied to the sinking fund. Coupons from bonds of the United States amounting to \$7,557,412 were paid by the Assistant Treasurers. Interest amounting to \$42,498,687 was paid on registered bonds of the United States, including bands issued to the various Pacific Railthe District of Columbia amounting to \$105,441 were paid and registered interest amounting to \$416,448 was paid. Of bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National banks \$61,042,400 were withdrawn, of which amount \$56,925,300 was held to secure circulation, and \$4,117,100 was held as security for denesits of public moneys. The bonds deposited to replace hose withdrawn on account of circulation amounted to \$20,754,900, and on account of deposits to \$6,170,000, making a total decrease of \$34,117,500 in the bonds held by the Treasurer for National banks. The total movenent of bonds held for the National banks was \$87,967,

Worn and mutilated United States notes amounting to \$63,000,000 were forwarded to the Treasury for redemption during the year, and new notes to a like amount wer issued in place thereof. The issue of silver certificate during the year amounted to \$4,600,000 and \$28,523,971 were redeemed. Gold certificates amounting to \$10,188,895 were redeemed.

The amount to the credit of disbursing officers of the

Government on the books of the Treasury at the close of the year was \$17,947,107, of which \$15,331,354 was on deposit in the Treasury and \$2,615,753 National bank depositaries. The unavailable funds of the Treasury June 30, \$29,521,379, a decrease of \$3,946 from last year. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year ending September 30, 1886, was \$100,855,775, an increase over that of 1885 of \$16,815,636. The available balance was \$72,913,141, against \$58,922,191 last year, an increase of \$13,998,949. The Treasurer calls attention to the large sums held by

ints and assay offices and suggests that the coins held them be placed in the actual custody of the Treasury. nd the duties of the mint officers be confined to the assay ng and comage of the bullion placed in their charge. The present method of examination of the sub-treasuries, he says, is very unsatisfactory, and an appropriation should be made which would enable the Treasurer to put these offices in good condition, and thus render the work of annual examination more thorough, but less costly. hereafter. He says that alterations in the present system are rendered necessary by the financial changes which have taken place since it was adopted.

Tables are given showing the former and the proposed

manner of estimating the sinking fund charge for the fiscal year 1887 and it is suggested that the old method of making up the fund be revised and the annual pay-ments on account of this fund be made in accordance with the new form. The Treasurer says that by the present method the entire debt will be retired by the year 1908. If the proposed method be adopted the debt will be extinguished by the year 1913. Under the old system the sinking fund charges for 1887 would be \$49,843,728. Under the proposed method they would be \$37,436,458, or \$12,407,270 less.

The total amount of United States notes outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$346,681,016. Compared with 1883 there was outstanding an increased amount of five and one thousand dollar notes and a decreased amount of notes of all other denominations. The fives increased from \$71,150.085 to \$97,990,310 and the one thousand dollar notes from \$14,328,000 to \$32,942, 000. The ones decreased from \$27,736,000 to \$14,319, 238 and the twos from \$25,524,395 to \$14,938,315. The present business season, which began much earlier than usual the treasurer says has absorbed a large amount of currency and this increased movement has not yet ceased. Since July 1st last there has been shipped from the treasury and other points \$49,426,733

The reduction of the available Treasury balance during the same period was \$35,097,553. During the same period there was an increase of \$14,476,258 in the circulation of gold certificates; an increase of \$17,403,592 in the circulation of silver certificates; an increase of circulation of silver certificates; an increase of \$21,612,730 in gold and ballion in the Treasury; an increase of \$4,657,557 in standard silver dollars in the Treasury; and an increase of \$6,679,572 in legal-bender notes in the Treasury. The Treasurer again calls attention to the fact that in the so-called "reserve vault" lies \$147,898,000 of paper money prepared for issue without authority of law, and he advises legislation to dispose of it. The Treasurer also recommends that all expense attending the issue of certificates of deposit furnished to National banks be borne by the banks who are benefited. The Treasurer says that his remarks in regard to currency certificates apply with equal force to the issue of gold certificates with the further objection that the accumulation of the large amounts held in the Treasury renders it the constant object of attack, and at no remote day a great source of danger to the best financial interests of the country.

The Treasurer devotes considerable space in his report to the subject of silver certificates and standard silver dollars. The amount of silver certificates nominally out standing at the close of the fiscal year ways \$115,977,675,

of which amount the Treasury held \$27,861,450 leaving \$88,116,225 in actual circulation—a decrease of \$13,414,721 during the year. The amount nominally outstanding on June 30, 1886, has since been added to by the demands of reviving business to the extent of \$3,679,427, the amount held by the Treasury decreased to \$14,137,285, and the amount now in circulation, November 30, is \$105,519,817, At the close of 1885, with an actual circulation of \$101,530,946 of silver certificates, the custom house receipts of this kind of money at New-York were 35.6 per cent of the total recipis at that point. At present, with a circulation of \$105,519,817 and that there is now in circulation seeing the pears that there is now in circulation \$61,761,448 in standard silver dollars, the largest sum yet attained in the circulation of this kind of currency. The Treasurer is of opinion that \$65,000,000 is the extreme limit which may be obtained. He says, however, that it cannot be maintained at that sum when the new \$1 and \$2 silver certificates are in full supply and a return to the Treasurer suggests that an attempt be made to utilize silver as a purely fractional currency by giving more weight and beauty to the pieces, including in the coinage a five-cent silver piece. If the attempt were made he says it would be found, withdrawing the \$1 and \$2 paper meney, that at least \$125,000,000 of fractional silver could be carried, and an annual demand becreated of from \$3,000,000 of minor coin be made at the expense of the applicants.

A contingent fund is urged to allow the recolnage of mutilated and defaced coins. He advocates a system by which the entire postal revenues may be placed in the also urges a change in the present system of disbursements on account of salaries and mileage of members of the House of Representatives.

During the year \$123,592,223 of the public moneys were deposited with 160 National banks designated as depositaries without risk or expense to the Government. The Treasurer says that no loss has essuited in this cl

During the year \$123,592,223 of the public moneys were deposited with 160 National banks designated as depositaries without risk or expense to the Government. The Treasurer says that no loss has icsuited in this class of deposits for the last eighteen years and he urges a more extended use of the banks as depositaries, as likely to result in a large saving to the Government and as tending to lessen the chances of loss from peculations and frands in the operations of the Treasurer, The Treasurer speaks of State and other bonds held in trust by the Secretary, the greater part of which he says are now lying in the Treasury paying no interest. There seems to be no good reason why proper efforts should not be made to obtain payment in full or to make some compromise with the insolvent States. He mentious Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, as States whose bonds are held on trust and on which principal and interest are due and unpaid.

The Treasurer commends the efficiency of his subordinates and advocates the passage of a bill providing half pay for officials who have grown gray in the service.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. INCREASING EXPENSES OF THE ARMY-THE IN-

DIANS-AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The military establishment he United States cost the people, for the fiscal year ended June 30, \$36,990,903 38. The appropriation for the War Mr. Endicott estimates that for the year ending June 30, 1888, he will require \$48,268,835 81. The annual re port of the Secretary of War, which will go to the Capitol to-morrow with the President's message, gives Army footing as follows: Generals, ten; general staff, 573 officers and 1,212 enlisted men; ten regiments of cavalry, 411 officers, 6,942 men; five regiments of artillery, 272 officers, 2,473 men; twenty-five regiments of in-fantry, 836 officers, 10,721 men; Indian scouts, 595; deents, recruiting parties, etc., 2,003; making a total of 2,103 officers and 23,946 enlisted men, about one offi cer to eleven men. The Division of the Atlantic has had practically nothing to do, but the General commanding ecommends the repair of barracks and quarters, which are in bad condition. In the Division of the Missouri no important changes occurred, except the transfer of the district of New-Mexico to the Department of Arizona and the transfer of Brigadier-General Miles to the same department in place of Brigadier-General Crook. The Indians under the guardianship of this livision gave little trouble during the year. The Division of the Pacific found its chief employment in suppressin the riots at Scattle, Washington Territory, and protecting the Chinese on the Pacific coast. work of the year was done by Department of Arizona, all the troops and military reources of which were employed in pursuing and captur

GENERAL MILES AND GERONIMO. The recent troubles with the Apaches began with the execution of the Lieutenant-General's instructions "to pursue, capture or destroy the hostiles under Geronim The first misfortune was the death of Captain Emme Crawford, which is thus described:

its. To the war noth with all its attending horrors.

The terms were accepted, and the party started for Fort Bowle. On March 29 the Indians escaped to the mountains. General Sheridan became dissatis-ned. General Crook asked to be releved and General Shels took his place. The instructions of the Lieutenaut-General to General Miles were as follows: Lieutenant-General to General Miles were as follows:

He (the President) directs that the greatest care be taken to
prevent the apread of hostilities among the frien be indians
in your command, and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be easierasity carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at first distance to give specific instructions in relation
to operations against the nostiles, but it is decaded advisable
to suggest the necessity of making active and provinent use
of the regular troops of your command.

General Miles began his campaign with great zeal and

General Miles began his campaign with great zeal and energy and Geronimo surrendered to him on September 4, with his band. The report then says:

The nact of the autuorities in Washington on September 7, a dwar and the authorities in Washington on September 7, a dwar amposed to us unoudd onat. For this dispatch the President repided that all the hostiles should be safely kept as prisoners until they could be tried for their crimes or otherwas laposed of. The first intimation that the surrender was not unconditional reasont the Department on September 1 by telegraphic advices from General Miles that the Indian surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out to the country, and in oursuance of this plan General Miles had ordered the into be taken to Fort Marion. As this was induced openion to the President's orders, General Stanley was directed from the War Department to stop tosse Indians at San Antonio, Fex., and hold them securely until surface orders. The terms and conditions attending this surrender were such that Geronion and his band could not properly be hanted over to the civil antiorities for punishment, as was intended by the President, and therefore on the 19th day of October, orders were issued, by direction of the President, and therefore on the 19th day of October, orders were issued, by direction of hace President, that Geronion and the lourieum hostile Apache adult Indians captured with him should be sent from San Antonio, Fex., under proper garal, to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders.

Beyond the statement that General Miles acced in direct opposition to the orders of the President no criticism is opposition to the orders of the President no criticism is made of him by the Secretary of War.

HARBOR AND COAST DEFENCES. The report calls renewed attention to the defenceless condition of the sea-const and lake frontier, and says:

We have a single problem to solve in defending our cities; how best to resist and silence the amoved stips and the stocigous and wortars of modern construction. It can only be accomplished by guns of equal force to those which any enemy can bring against us, and by torpendes or submarine mines laid in the navigable channels, both so guarded and protected that they can do efficient service when required. We have no gain now which can stop the progress of or do any material injury to a well-armored ship. The manuacture of a gun is a work of time, and of a long time, and cannot be extemporated when wanted. Torpedoes may be more quickly -readed, but still time and monory are neased for the reconstruction. It has been said by a well-informed writer on the sudgest that it is a matter of doubt if we have on hand enough cables and cases to control with torpedoes the channels past variet flook about, which there have been some differences of opinion in regard to the best methods of premaring armor plate for fortifications, requiring still further study and experiment, there is no reason why this should delay the beginning of the important work of furtifying our steat marbors. The preparation of sites and master is done the solvent further study and experiment, there is no reason why this should delay the beginning of the important work of furtifying our steat marbors. The preparation of sites and masteries for rided mortanes are work equally necessary as the work of procuring the less tarnor, and can be constructed before the armor plate is required. condition of the sea-coast and lake frontier, and says:

PROMOTIONS-ORDNANCE.

The Secretary recommends that examination as a means of ascertaining fitness for promotion should be extoroled to the line of the Army, without distinction be tween the different arms of the same service. "The necessity for such examination," he says, "has already been demonstrated in two of the staff corps by the failure of officers to pass their examinations, and their subsequent suspension from promotion; while the rule of promotion by seniority, unqualitied by any examination as to latess frequently allows the promotion, in the line of the Army, of men incompetent and until for service. Such investigation as we have been able to make in this Department fails to disclose may service except our own waters, in the line of the Army, acmority alone is the rule of promotion. I would therefore suggest for the consideration of Congress that a general law be enacted, with provisions respecting examination similar to those which govern promotion in the Navy, with such changes and limitations, in regard to the number of examinations, and to what grades of rain and to what arms of the service they shall be extended, as may be considered necessary in applying the law to the Army.

It is intended soon to issue a new edition of the Army Regulations. In the matter of ordinance the report says:

It is hoped that Congress will take action, during its next session, to place the Army on an equal footing with the Navy, in the matter of the maintacture o. guns. The Gun Foundry Board carcestly recommended that the Government establish two gun factories, one or the Army and the other for the Navy. The Board on Porthications or other Defences induced this recommendation, and Congress gave partial effect to it by leptication, but owns to the conjuction and test of the various experimental guns, the development of powders and explosives, the alteration of carriages for existing guns and nearly all the work of the order name. of officers to pass their examinations, and their subse

The Secretary again recommends that provision be nade for an Assistant Secretary of War. "The constant increase in the business of the Department," he says, " renders it necessary that such an officer should be ap pointed."

THE DEBT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS. THE PROSPECT OF FAVORABLE ACTION-WESTERN

MEN PAVOR THE BOAR BILL. Washington, Dec. 5 (Special).—There seems to have been a decided change of sentiment among represents been a decided change of sentiment among representatives from some of the Western States toward the bill to refund the debt of the Pacific railroads. It is understood that the Iowa and Nebraska Congressmen now favor the measure. Representatives of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, who are expected in Washington to-morrew to ure the removal of the Indian Supply Warehouse from New-York to Omaha, will also devote some time to the work of explaining to Congressmen the reasons why the people of Nebraska now desire that the Hoar bill will become a law. Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, says that the Administration of the affairs of the Union Facific road by President Adams has gained the confidence of the people living near the road, and the course of Mr. Adams's subordinates has been so satisfactory to farmers and local shippers that they have been completely won over from their opposition to the pending legislation. The bill holds a favorable position in the order of business of the House, and its friends appear to be confident of its passage. friends appear to be confident of its passage.

SUMATRA TOBACCO LEAF FRAUDS. Washington, Dec. 5 (Fpecial) .- W C. Morse, president of the Cheming Valley Tobacco Growers' Asso ciation; M. Tobin, president of the New-York State obacco Growers and Dealers' Association, and other whose product is chiefly used in the manufacture of cirars, are in Washington to urge the passage of the Sumatra Tobacco bill offered by Mr. Hiscock, on the ast day of last session, for passage under a suspen sion of the rules. They have prepared and will sub-mit to Senators and Representatives a strong petition etting forth the facts in regard to the evasions and setting forth the facts in regard to the evasions and frauds practised under the present law and the necessity of speedy legislation to insure honest collection of the duties on Sumatra leaf, and the protection which the law designed for the benefit of American rowers of cirar leaf tobacco. The extent to which the law is evaded is shown by the fact that in the first four months of the current fiscal year 2,170,902 I ounds of Sumatra wrappers were imported, of which only 7,127 pounds paid a duty of 75 cents only, the remaining being admitted at 35 cents. remainder being adm tted at 35 cents

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (Special).-Considerable interest i felt in the bill to aid in the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several States, and Chairman Hatch, of the Committee on Agriculture, will try hard to secure its carly consideration in the House. A majority of the com-mittee is said to regard the measure as of a more pressing nature than the one which precedes it on the calendar to give the Commissioner of Agriculture a seat in the Cabi-

CONTESTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGES OF FRAUD BY BOTH PARTIES.

GOVERNOR ABBETT'S STRENGTH FOR THE SENATE-RAILROAD TAXATION-SECRET PARDONS. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5 .- There will be no peace in Ne Jersey until January has passed and the Senate contest is conclusively settled. Fresh rumors are started each day and charges of fraud are as common as death. There will be half a dozen contested seats in the Assembly and the only reason why there will be none in the Senate is probably that the higher body is famous for rejecting claims for consolation purses in the form of bills of expense. The Republican State Committee, believing that Tuiley (Dem.) was counted in by fraud, has offered \$1,000 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators, and not to be outdone, the Democrats announce their inten-tion to investigate the charge that railroad companies ontributed \$70,000 to carry Assembly districts. It is to be feared that small success will attend either pursuit, and meanwhile Governor Abbett is making arrange ments for his big contest. The Governor is not without his anxieties, for there is more or less of rebellion in the ranks all the time. But he is indubitably a strong fighter and will make things lively among his Democratic opponents, if they attempt to sacrifice him. Nobedy un-derstands better than he that he is no longer a favorite their antagonism. He will require at least twenty-two votes in the Democratic caucus. Of this number he has nine in Hudson County, four and perhaps five in Essex. and eight or nine in the other northern counties. In the southern part of the State he should be able to obtain two r three, and he counts confidently on a clear majority of be caucus from the start.

The State Tax Assessors have made a preliminary re-port and have fixed the valuations on the railroad prop-erty, subject to review upon protest. The railroad propabout three millions over last year. The stocks and bonds of the several companies amount to \$247,362,000. The penses at 60 per cent of their gross receipts, the net income of New-Jersey railroads would pay 6
per cent on \$250,000,000. That rate of
interest is, of course, considerably exceeded on some
of the lines; the Delaware and Bound Brook, for instance, carting 12 per cent, while the Long Branch road must be turning in a confortable profit. Most of the increase in tax valuation is in the Morris and Essex Bullroad. That road made a bitter confest against the tax haw of 1884, and among the consequences was a law for the investigation of the road's payments under the old tax law. The developments of this examination caused the assessors to add \$1.800,000 to the valuation of the road. Excepting this combany, the disposition scene to be to accept the tax add \$1,800,000 to the valuation of the road. Excepting this company, the disposition seems to be to accept the tax haw of 1884; but it is now possible that the contest will be renewed on the other side. The desire now is to make no discrimination in taxing railroad and other property, but only to discriminate in the method of collecting the tax, and the approaching session of the Legislature will probably see several bills introduced for the purpose. There is a serious difficulty on the New-Jersey Central Railroad over the new order requiring employes to pay their fare in going to work along the road from their homes. The road will go back into the stockholders' hands—or, rather, to the receiver's—in January, and the men think that the Philadelphia and Residing should have exempted the Central from the operation of the new rule.

The close of the year finds business in a good condition hroughout the State, excepting among the farmers. The reports from the factories are excellent almost without a single exception, and the only alarm has been a tear that the tariff-tinkers would begin their destructive work in

the tarif-tinkers would begin their destructive work in Conaress.

There have been many pardons granted by the Court of Pardons in the last week and it is said that forty prisoners have been released for one reason or another. It is next to impossible to obtain the facts, for the court observes the closest secresy. Some of the pardons are inexplicable, but no statement is vouchsafed and no public record is accessible at any time. That there has been a great deal of carelessness in the exercise of pardoning power is notorious, and the demand for open sessions of the court or, at least, some opportunity to examine into the system pursued is universal.

Potitions are circulating among lawyers for the reap-

or, at least, some opportunity to examine into the system pursued is universal.

Petitions are circulating among lawyers for the reappointment of Chancellor Kunyon. There is said to be opposition among Democrats to his reappointment although he is among the nest popular members of his party. The complant is that he has appointed a Republican Vac chancellor and a number of Republicans as receivers of corporations in his trust. Chief Justice Beasley is said to be desirous of the place, but such a change seems too improbable for belief. The Chancellor has served two terms and has been one of the moss popular men on the bench, while his legal capacity has not been disputed.

The staten island terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad continues to cause much anxiety among certain parties in this State and the latest story is to the effect that the war Department has declined to approve the plans of the bridge across Staten Island Sound.

The contest for the Steakership of the Assembly seems to favor Assemblyman Hudspeth, of Hudson. Essex has a candidate for cierk and a combination of the thirdeen Democratic members from the two countries would be sufficient to cary through almost any programme.

Two new pastors were welcomed in Brooklyn churches yesterday. The Rev. Dr. N. E. Wood began his work in the Strong Place Baptist Church, in which he succeeds Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, who resigned from !!! health last summer. Dr. went to Brooklyn from Chicago, where he was the pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church for several the pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church for several years. He is thirty-one years on and was at one time at the head of the wayland Academy in Wisconsin.

In the Summerhead Sictiositst Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. R. M. Hathold preached his hist sermon. The pullpit of this church was left vacant by the abandonment of Methodism by the Rev. Isaac J. Lausing, who accepted a call to a Congregational church in Worcester, shass. Dr. Hameld win hit has place until the next meeting of the New-York East Sictiosital Episcopal Conference. He has been pastor of the Arth Street Church in Phindelphila, the Pirst Church in Cincinnat, the wabsah Avenue Church in Chicago and many others. Lecently he was the unancial agent of the Theological Seminary in Evanston, id.

MR. BEECHER ON FORBEARANCE AND CHARITY. There were many empty seats in Plymonth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, owing to the storm. Mr Beecher preached as usual. In the course of his sermon

he said:

Christ's words, "Bless them that curse you," mean that "Damn you" is to be met oy "filess you." Each of you must carry a little heaven in his soul. Now, is this possible! I don't know. I never could attain to it. But I have seen some men come near to it. One thing is certain—Jesus did it and left us the example. So it is possible. It is the result of spiritual education. I cannot yet walk in this way; I can only creep. The old spirit to meet opposition with a blow is still strong in me. But I try constantly, and when things do not come too fast, I can de good to those who hate me. I am sorry I am not a better example to you, but I would to tood that you tried as hard as I do. We can only know we love tood by loving our fellow-mer. The true measure of true leve is: How much will you suffer for those you love I

A TOUCHING SPECTACLE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.
"The [New-York Evening] Post" will never expe ence the sad state of having "no one to love" so long as itself is in exi-tence; but it is really sad to note its suferings over the discovery that its once cherished idol and dical is, figuratively speak-ing, studed with sawdust.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE POOR

POVERTY FOR WHICH MEN ARE NOT TO BE

DR. HUNTINGTON'S WARNING AGAINST COMMUNISM AND INDISCRIMINATE ALMS-GIVING.

Various are the ways in which helpless wageare oppressed. Various too are the views of prominent clergymen and the methods by which they would solve the problem of poverty. Below are abstracts of long conversations upon the aspects of the question presented in Mrs. Helen Campbell's series on "Prisoners of Poverty" as published on Sundays in THE TRIBUNE. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, said:

"We speak of the 'layers' and 'strata' of society. It is a figure of speech that express only too accurately the con dition of things which constitutes our peril. It is only dead, nert matter that arranges itself in layers, each distinct from the other, superimposed, but not connected. Where there is organized life, we have not layers but structure; fibres, ties and ligaments uniting part to part and binding limb to limb. How are we to transform a stratified social order into an organized social order! By encouraging, as and the ill-to-do. There is no other way. Somehow it must be brought to pass that one half of the world shall know, by actual observation, the way in which the other half is living.

man is to blame, but not for all of it. Whenever poverty can be traced directly to wrong-doing as its cause, then we may say that man is to blame; the poor man himself. Where poverty has been brought upon people by the fraud and violence of others, there again we may say tha man is to blame; the man who did the violence, who perpetrated the fraud. But there is in the world a vast deal of poverty that cannot fairly be traced to either of these causes; to the poor man's own wickedness, or to the wickeduces of the man who has made the poor man poor. There are whole tribes and races of men wretchedly poor by reason of the climatic conditions under which they exist. Is there any particular Eskimo or syndicate of Eskimos that can justly be beld responsible for Eskimo poverty I The poor creatures are poor by dint of what the old legal formula calls 'act of God.' Their fellow-creatures are no more responsible for their poverty than for the adjustments of the solar system.

"Measurably the same thing is true of the poverty in great cities. It can be alleviated, but under the present condition of human knowledge it cannot be abolished. Our Maker must share with us the responsibility of its existence. Philanthropy and social science, the fosterchildren of the Christian Church, are hopeful that by bet ter methods of administration, a more equitable adjust ment of taxes, and, in general, by wiser maxims of political economy, the ovil can be cured, and that we shall wake up some fine morning to find the poor no longer with us. We are bound to applied the cheerful courage which prompts this view of the matter, but until some practical scheme shall have been devised for providing every child born into the world with a head as good as every other child's head, we must not be too hopeful of results.
"Two methods of dealing with the evils of poverty

have been on trial in the Christian Church upon a targe scale—the method of communism and the method of alms giving. The dream of a community of goods was wha lay behind the so-called monastic system, that wonderful network of religious societies or communes that once brave and praiseworthy attempt, but it is no injustice to call it a dream, for widely prevalent as monastic institutions once were and prevalent as they still are in monks ever made much progress in persuading society at large to exchange its own form of organization for theirs and unless society at large can be persuaded to embrace communism, communism fails.

"The people who insist upon staying out always have it in their power to spell the whole thing. The monks trusted to 'moral suasion' to remove that reluctance on the part of the outsiders. Their hope was that the superiority of their mode of life would become so apparent as to shame willingness to have all things in common would gradually supplant the hard, unloving competitions of the every day world. To remove poverty by making all men equally well off is the atm of the communist, whether he pursue it by Christian or by anti-Christian methods. It is one of the attempts to solve

the social problem, thus far an unsuccessful attempt. Over against the doctrine of communism stands the doctrine of almsgiving. The advocates of this expedient disown any wish to interfere with the established order of society The inequalities are to remain undisturbed, no grading down to a uniform level is to be so much as aticence. In practical illustration of this view of the matter we find cities, in fact whole lands, where the poor, rich; and where begging (usually on the church steps) is truth in the doctrine of almsgiving than in the doctrine of communism. It has at least the merit of fecognizing as permanent certain features of human life which communism wastes its strength in trying to obliterate, the principle of property and the principle of the contract. The business is a strength in the principle of the contract. The business is a strength in the principle of property and the principle of the contract. The contract of the principle of property and the principle of the contract the principle of property and the principle of the contract the principle of property and the principle of the contract the principle of property and the principle of the contract the principle of property and the princi

permanent certain features of human life which comunnism wastes its strength in trying to obliterate, the
principle of property and the principle of the contract. The
objections to almostiving as a means of abolishing poverty lie not so much against the principle itself, which is
at bottom the very foundation of Gospel morality,
but rather against certain careless and indoent ways of
patting the principle in practice. It makes all the difference to the world what we give and how we give it.

Theright method of deading with the problem of poverty
is neither that of the communist nor that of the indiscriminate aimsgiver; but rather the method of personal
intercourse, the giving of self to others. 'Wealth, says
the philosopher of the Proverbs, 'makes many friends,
but the poor is separated from his neighbor.' Somenow
to bridge this rulf of separation, somehow to bridge
it to pass that those who have rifts of prudence and thrift
and skill in management of affairs shall minister them to
others who have them not; this is the thing to aim at.
Help the poor man to help himself by strengthening
him from within, by putting from into his
biood. We give a cripple a crutch and that
lathe end of it. But we train a child to walk and that is
the beginning of it. So to administer help as to make
help no longer necessary is the secret of the fland philan
thropy. In a scheme of parochial beneficence, for example, an industrial school and a depository of garments
for the poor may, both of them, be said to be important,
but in the scale of relative importance they are very
isa apart. Of the two the industrial school is by sli
means the more edifying spectacle, for while the depoitory meets a prosent need the aim of the school is,
by imparting skill and promoting thrift, at last to make
the depository superfluous.

"The Christian Church with its manifold activities may
be made, if people will only take hold of the work in
earnest, a common meeting ground for all sorts and conditions of onen. Doubtless it will occur to

large betterment to the social health of the whole community I A thousand teachers might touch with more or less closeness of contact, and more or less moulding power, perhaps 40,000 lives, and the laboring man would have as the direct or indirect result of it all a roomier house to live in. a sweeter tempered wife and tidier children to meet him on his return from work, more wholesome, because better cooked, food on his table and in his pail, an ended score at the saloon and an carned increment in the savings bank."

HOW DR. COLLYER VIEWS THE SUBJECT. DOMESTIC SERVICE HONORABLE-NEED OF EDUCA-TION-MEN BEYOND THE PULPIT'S REACH.

The Rev. Dr Robert Collyer, who came to this country a workingman and who, unlike most clergymen, has had a day-laborer's experience in America, discussed the condition of working people in this way:

"I want to have it distinctly understood at the beginning that I believe the condition of the working people is

better to-day than it has ever been before; certainly better than it was in the time when I stood right in their ranks. And I feel that it is better in this land than it is in any other There is not an honest, diligent, industriou man or woman worker, young or old, who has come to America, who does not look upon himself as enjoying more opportunities and living better here than in any one of the old countries. Henry George says a great many good things, and I am not altogether convinced that he is not a prophet who is far ahead of his day; yet I cannot see the way clear to admit that his diagnosis of the disease that permeates the system of mostern society is entirely correct. Things are not always as supremely pleasant for what are called the working classes as we could wish them to be, and the poor have to exist under many trying conditions. Before we attempt to remedy these trying circumstances we must discern the real

"You discover the greatest misery in the cities. I suppose there is more of it in New-York and its suburbs than in any other place in the United States. The principle that workingmen and workingwomen should not attempt to earn their living in places where there is not a tempt to earn their living in places where there is not a demand for their labor is incontrovertible. But to my mind that principle is violated by many in these or the wretched surroundings of the poor. There is a barger supply than there is a healthy demand for it, many branches of maustry. In a noteworthy degree is this true zunong women who sew for shirtmakers, clothing manafacturers and oressmakers. There are too many seeking this kind of work. That explains in part the unsatery their employers have over them; the low rates they are paid, and the consequent unlsery. Considering another place of the prevalent distress you find that much of it springs from the known are among the lawer classes as to the bost use of small stans of menney, two large dependence upon public and private chactity and that terrible svil,

intemperance, and in general a wofully deficient education as to household economy.

"Bearing in mind these general causes and the ensuing
suffering. let us approach the task of applying some
eurs. First we must handle that matter of massing
labor in cities where there is not an adequate call for it.
We have got to reform right there. I believe it would be
wise to reach from pulpits the mistresses of households
and enlist them in the work. Impress upon them—and
in my own poor way, I bave tried to do it—impress upon
them the truth that house servants are doing respectable
work, yes, important work, and that they are to be
treated with respect. Let these well-to-do home mistresses teach their servants the advantages to them coming from domestic service; its assurance of a comfortable home, of permanent employment, of good wages and
of opportunities for saving. Perhaps the housemads and
cooks I now it already; but if so they must be led to
spread far and wide the facts among their friends
who now toll in factories or run the sawingmachine with aching back and still more
aching heart and yield to the outrageous robbenes of conscienceless employers because resistance means starvation or an abasement of the mind to the gilts of charity
or the prestitution of the body to the wages of just. And
if it is feasible to reach the women who now distain to ge
to 'service' by any other means, then adopt those means
to. perance, and in general a wofully deficient educa

where there is an insufficient supply, then we must a deavor to quicken their apprehension and sharpen thei perception. This can be done partly by giving them practical instruction, so far as we can get at them, in making a dollar so the verfurthest in the purchase of food or dress; by instructing them as to the best things to buy, the best ways to cook and by checking the evils of intemperance and extravagance in every form. If charity is absolutely needed give it; but if giving a man or woman a dollar's worth o work will do, and can be done as well as bestowing a dollar in alms, then I say give the work. Discipline these

work will do, and can be done as well as bestowing a dollar in alms, then I say give the work. Discipling these people to help themselves; get the Gospel at them if you can; but do let us strive to awaken them to the awail folly of applying their labor in places where there is already too much labor.

"As for dishonest practices by avaricious clothing, shirt and dress makers, they are beyond churchly influence almost to a man, and I would like to see the laws framed that would control them. It is hard to say now what shall be done. Something should be attempted, no doubt. But before any blundering efforts are made, and result in failure, we should get brighter light on the whole dark spot, and then we may possibly be able to set out on a course where, though progress may be slow, it will be toward the right end. But the newspapers must light right on. Don't let the work stop and don't leave too much to the men of the pulpit."

FIGHTING A WILD ITALIAN MOB.

HER HAIR OUT OF A SIXTH-STORY WINDOW. One of the largest tenement-houses in Bleecker st. is No. 154. It is six stories high and with the exception of the top floor is occupied by Italians. On that floor lived a Mrs. Connelly and her son. The Italians have lived a Mrs. Connelly and her son. The Rahams have always been exceedingly bitter against the Connelly because they were Irish, and last night the bitternest culminated in a small riot. At 11:30 o'close the Italians all marched to the top floor with the avowed intention of "cleaning out" the Connelly household. When Mrs. Connelly opened the door she west immediately knocked down and when the son tried to protect his mother he was stabbed in the abdomen. Mrs. Connelly because frantic at this and rushing to a window jumped out. Her hair fortunately caught in the fire escape and she hung daugling in nod air shouling marrier.

Officers Murdock and Ginnegan nears the surfaces of the woman, and seeing her perflows position, told her to hold on as well as she could and they would try to rescue her. They found the deers barrieaded and had to break them in and were then 'compelled to force, their way with their night-sticks through a mob of furious Italians. They finally rescued the woman, but had hardly done so when the whole crowd of Italians again made a rush for the top fleor and attacked the officers. One of the Italians drew a knile and made a dash at Officer Murdock, the bian, of the knile struck one of his brass buttons and was deflected and only cut his coat. buttons and was deflected and only cut his cost.

White this was going on Officer Ginnigan was also having a hard time in protecting the women. His chief assailant succeeded in getting one of the officer's fingers in his month and nearly bit it off. The policemen finally by a vigorous use of their clubs got the two leaders, who were meath and nearly bit it off. The poncernen manaly syrigorous use of their clubs got the two leaders, who were the mest victous ones in the mob, to the street, but here the Italians made another attack and tred to rescue the prisoners. The rescuing party, to circumvent the officers, had reached the street by means of the fire escapes, and were on the sidewalk as soon as the policeasen were. The officers at hist succeeded in getting their two prisoners to the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station. They gave their names as Simberro Paradise and Gaspero komero. The officers were unable to find the Connelly boy about the premises and it is thought that he escaped in the confusion by way of the fire escapes.

Beginning to-morrow The Brooklyn Union will give the advocacy of Free Trade, and resume its place as an out-and-out Republican journal, which it abandoned stanch Republican papers in Brookiny against two Demo-cratic ones. The I nion Publishing Company has been reorganized by the election of Leonard Moody, president E. H. Quantin, secretary, and Paul C. Grening, treas arer

NEW-YORK AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Interview with Senator Maxey in The New York Sun. Su; pose the New-York Democrats should indors the Administration of Cleveland, but should elect Hill Delegates to the National Convention, what would Hill Delegates to the National Convention, what would the Democrats of the Southwest do about 14.7"

"that is a question. If the sentiment of the country is favorable to Cleveland, the New York Lemocrats must come to it. The mountain cannot go to Mohammed, and if they must meet, Mohammed must go to the mountain So with New York and the National Democracy. New-York must come to the Democrate sentiment of the country, instead of the Democrate sentiment of the country, instead of the governed by a rubid anti-Cleveland faction, and should send delegates to the National Convention pledged to anything to beat Cleveland, what would be the result?"

Oh! New York is weaker than the combined Democ-

racy, and would have to succumb."
"But what effect would that have on the vote of

"But what effect would that have on the vote of New-York at the electron?"

"I think the voters of New-York will not be influenced by factions, and that the nomince of the next Dembc alle National Convention, whoever he may be, will receive the vote of that State."

"What do you think of the President's Civil Service reform policy?"

"What do you think of the President's Civil Service reform policy!"

"I am in favor of a thoroughly efficient Civil Service I believe the Permocratic party has ample material to fill every office with homest, capable and efficient men. The Democratic party being responsible to the country and so held, should have all important offices held by men in accord with the policy of the party. No private business can succeed with employes inimical to the interests of the employer. This principle, applicable to private business, is equally applicable to public affairs. I voted against the Civil service bill, and would do so again If the hemobilicans had elected their candidate for President liepublicans had elected their candidate for President in 1.84, all the offices, as of old, would have been nited by Republicans, even by Republicans of the par-ticular faction to which the President belonged. But

tremar action to which the President belonged. But with a Democratic President in office the Republicans figure to the Civil Service law, and attempt to make it effectual in their own interest. Civil Service reform, so called, is a Republican trick, and the Democrats were numburged into countenancing it."

"What do you think of the Migwumps!"

"I don't know anything about them. They are a sort of pestilent chulation, devoid of principle, and invented for purposes of abuse. They can keep on young the Democratic ticket if they want to, but they must become Democratic perfect they can hope nust become Democrate before they can hope have a voice in the government or policy of the

Democratic party,"
"Do you think the President has a high regard for

the Mugwamps?"
"He had, but I think he is getting over it. His Benion and Stone letters were admirable documents, and show that weatever he might have thought in the past, he is now pretty well in line with the Democratic party."

THE LONELY TRAVELLER.

The reader of this little anecdote will bear in mind that Oachand is a suburban city just across the bay from San Francisco.

A find heared citizen was watching the crowd of Fast-bound overland pussengers as they swore over the assessments for extra baggage and rushed about the pands with and hissing the friends assembled.

shaping hands with and alsoing the friends assembled to see them off at the ferry the other day.

Finally his attention was attracted to a man who

Finally his attention was attracted to a man who stood apart, also watching the scene, but with an expression of deep sadness and grief on his face.

"Anything the matter?" said the citizen sympathetically. "Are you in trouble?"

The fortorn-looking man strictled and shifted a well-win cartet bag to his other hand.

"I have fived in this city annuly these people for eighteen years," he said in a faitering voice. "But now that I, too, am going away, there is no one to see me off. Nobody to shake my hand and wish me a p.ca. and journey," and he brushed away a tear.

"Oh! I shouldn't feel so bad about that," said the kind-hearted citizen encouragingly "Perhaps your triends dim't know you were going. Cheer up, my friend. Come and take a drink with me." The lonely man sighed, but accompanied his con-

so or across the street, and sadly guiped down severa beem.
"Well, good-by, old fellow," said the stranger;
"Well, good-by, old fellow," said the stranger; heartiy shaking the friendless man's hand. "Here, put these cigars in your pocket to smoke on the train, cool-by and good-luck to you. By the way, where are

you soing?"